National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property	DRAFI
Historic name: Kocher-Samson Building	
Other names/site number:	
Name of related multiple property listing:	
The Architecture of Albert Frey	nonouty listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple	roperty fisting
2. Location	
Street & number:766 North Palm Canyon Drive	e
· — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	CA County: Riverside
Not For Publication: Vicinity:	
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National His	storic Preservation Act, as amended.
•	
I hereby certify that this nomination requ the documentation standards for registering proper	_ ·
Places and meets the procedural and professional r	
In my opinion, the property meets does	•
recommend that this property be considered significant	
level(s) of significance:	leant at the following
	ocal
Applicable National Register Criteria:	cai
ABCD	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal G	 overnment
State of Tederal agency/sureau of 111sur G	
In my opinion, the property meets doe	es not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Digitative of commencing officials	Dute
Tido	State on Fodonal a gonery/human
Tiue.	e •
Title:	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 Kocher-Samson Building Riverside, California Name of Property County and State 4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that this property is: ___ entered in the National Register __ determined eligible for the National Register ___ determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register ___ other (explain:) _____ Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5. Classification **Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply.) Private: Public – Local Public - State Public – Federal **Category of Property** (Check only **one** box.) Building(s)

District

Structure

Object

Site

ocher-Samson Building		Riverside, California
ame of Property		County and State
Number of Resources within		
(Do not include previously lis Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total
-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruction COMMERCE/TRADE: busing		
Current Functions		
(Enter categories from instruction COMMERCE/TRADE: specific specif		

ocher-Samson Building	Riverside, California	
ame of Property	County and State	
7. Description		
Architectural Classification		
(Enter categories from instructions.)		
MODERN MOVEMENT		
Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)		
Principal exterior materials of the property:METAL:s	steel, STUCCO, GLASS	

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Kocher-Samson Building was erected in 1934 along North Palm Canyon Drive, the city's primary thoroughfare. This mixed-use International Style building was designed to accommodate offices on the ground floor and a small apartment unit on the second floor. Based upon a series of volumes and voids, the building has a flat roof, plate glass windows, stucco finish, steel framed windows, and minimal overhangs. The ground floor is of post-and-beam construction with concrete block infill; the second story consists of lightweight pressed steel frames welded together on site. The building is in good condition and, while altered, exhibits sufficient integrity to convey its significance when viewed from the public right-of-way.

Narrative Description

When sent to Palm Springs to design the Kocher-Samson Building, Albert Frey brought with him the recent experience of the Aluminaire and other projects influenced by the modern movement. Thus it was no surprise that the building Frey presented to Dr. Kocher was distinctly modernist in its design. Its International Style qualities included a pronounced rectilinear arrangement of volumes, flat roofs, large expanses of glass, and smooth exterior sheathing

Kocher-Samson Building	
Name of Property	

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painted white (**Figure 2**). The second story apartment extended west over the primary entrance to provide a modicum of shade in the afternoon.

Situated on a narrow elongated lot, Frey created a checkerboard layout with four small offices that originally looked out on enclosed gardens. A covered passageway linked the volumes down the center. On the second story, the rectangular volume that serves as an apartment had an adjacent terrace enclosed by a pipe railing (**Figure 3**).

The Kocher-Samson Building was conceived in New York and executed in Palm Springs. It did not take into account the need for overhangs on the east and south elevations that would prove necessary to protect the building from the intense desert sun. It was also finished in stucco, a material that Frey came to believe was prone to cracking and an ineffective means of deflecting heat. This was Frey's first project in the Coachella Valley. Over time his designs evolved in response to the unique demands of the desert environment.

Over the years, there have been modifications to the design, materials, and workmanship of the subject property. A thick layer of rough-textured stucco was applied to exterior surfaces, including the street-facing portion of the second story railing. On the ground floor, all three of the small gardens were enclosed and converted into rooms. In addition, the spiral staircase was enclosed on its north and east sides. Stucco now covers the steel pipe post supporting the projecting second story apartment over the entry area. The steel-framed glazed entrance has been replaced with new metal-framed glazing and a single entry door versus the original double door. Although covered with plywood, the original planter fronting the storefront window remains beneath. Unchanged is the original plate glass storefront window with steel-framed clerestories on the primary elevation north of the entrance, including the dramatic chromed cross-bracing that centers the window. The prominent, exposed corrugated metal ceilings of both stories are original. Also original is the metal spiral staircase that leads to the second story apartment with its original steel-framed fenestration that opens to the terrace. The north and east pipe railings of the terrace remain extant, and the apartment interior is also relatively unmodified.

The subject property remains at its original location along North Palm Canyon Drive although the setting has changed substantially from when it was alone along the street in 1934, surrounded on three sides by sand. It is now situated between two adjacent buildings that were constructed in later years. Specifically, the street-facing canopy of the building to its south is physically connected to the subject property at the west end of the latter's south elevation. As relates to association and feeling, the property continues to be used for commercial purposes on the ground floor and as an apartment on the second story.

Despite the noted modifications to the original design, materials, workmanship, and setting, from the public right-of-way the Kocher-Samson Building is able to convey its architectural significance. It clearly is International Style in its design with its rectilinear arrangement and boxy massing, flat roof, generous use of glazing, and rejection of applied ornamentation and historical references. In addition, the Kocher-Samson Building retains its historic association and feeling as a mixed-use commercial and residential building at its original location.

Kocher-Samson Building Name of Property			erside, Californianty and State
8. St	tater	ment of Significance	
	"x"	le National Register Criteria in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register Criteria	onal Register
	A.	. Property is associated with events that have made a significant conti broad patterns of our history.	ribution to the
	В.	. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our pa	st.
x	C.	. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high as or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose componindividual distinction.	tistic values,
	D.	. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in phistory.	prehistory or
		Considerations 'in all the boxes that apply.)	
	A.	. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes	
	В.	. Removed from its original location	
	C.	. A birthplace or grave	
	D.	. A cemetery	
	E.	. A reconstructed building, object, or structure	
	F.	A commemorative property	
	G.	. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years	years

Kocher-Samson Building	
Name of Property	
Areas of Significance	
(Enter categories from instructions.)	
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	
Period of Significance	
1934	
G	
Significant Dates	
_1934	
G4 49	
Significant Person	
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked ab	ove.)
C 1, 1 A 60011	
Cultural Affiliation	
<u>N/A</u>	
A a L. 24 a . 4 / D 21 . 1	
Architect/Builder	
Frey, Albert	

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Kocher-Samson Building	
Name of Property	

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Kocher-Samson Building is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance in the area of Architecture. The property meets the registration requirements of *The Architecture of Albert Frey* Multiple Property Submission in association with the historic context "Desert Modern Design in the Coachella Valley, 1934-1965." The period of significance corresponds with the building's date of construction, 1934. Over the ensuing decades Frey's designs evolved from the rigidity of the European modernist movement as exemplified by this building to a desert modernism unique to the local environment. As a result, the property is important and unique among Frey's commercial buildings in that it was his first completed project in Palm Springs, is based on the International Style designs that Frey brought from Europe and New York, and does not exhibit the typical architectural features that later came to define Frey's work after World War II.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

In 1934, Albert Frey completed the Kocher-Samson Building, a mixed-use real estate/insurance office with a second story apartment on Palm Springs' main thoroughfare. The client, Dr. J.J. Kocher, suffered from pulmonary disease, and had relocated to the dry desert climate years earlier for his health. No longer practicing medicine, Dr. Kocher ran the real estate office. Samson was the man who operated the insurance business. City directories indicate that by 1944, Dr. Kocher had died. 766 N. Palm Canyon Dr. was identified as Herbert Samson Insurance Service. The building housed an insurance business until approximately 1958 when it was listed as the Desert Medical Clinic, which it remained at least through the early 1960s.

Early modernist tenets stressed universality of design freed from historical references. Under this philosophy, a building designed according to the principles of the modern movement would succeed wherever it was placed, whether residential, commercial, institutional, religious, or any other building type. The 1920s and early 1930s designs of Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe illustrated this philosophy, called the International Style because the architectural designs arising from the movement would be suitable anywhere in the world. Although Frey did not identify his work as International Style, the Kocher-Samson Building nonetheless expressed its key design elements: absence of applied ornamentation or any historical reference, rectilinear volumes, flat roof, large windows, pipe support posts and railings, and a smooth exterior finish painted white.

The Kocher-Samson Building is unique among Albert Frey's oeuvre in the Coachella Valley as his first commission there and the only pure International Style commercial building that Frey designed in the desert. The importance of the building and its significance within the "Desert modern design in the Coachella Valley 1934-1965" historic context are presented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form. The building is a key example of the commercial building property type that maintains sufficient integrity to convey its significance as a readily identifiable

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work of master architect Albert Frey. The property meets National Register Criterion C because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Albert Frey's earliest commercial architecture and is the work of a master architect.

1. Latitude: 33.833598

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me of Property	County and State
9. Major Bibliographical References	
Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in prepara	ing this form.)
As indicated in <i>The Architecture of Albert Frey</i> Multiple Property Documents	mentation Form.
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has be previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # Primary location of additional data: State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government	- -
X University of California, Santa Barbara X Other	
Name of repository: Palm Springs Art Museum	
Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):	
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property Less than one acre	
Latitude/Longitude Coordinates Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)	

Longitude: -116.546473

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The nominated property is located at 766 North Palm Canyon Drive, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California on the east side of North Palm Canyon Drive. The property fronts approximately 60 feet of North Palm Canyon Drive. Its legal description is POR LOTS 3 & 4 BLK B MB 016/045 PALM SPR APN: 505-286-002

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with 766 North Palm Canyon Drive.

11. Form Prepared By	
name/title: Peter Moruzzi/Architectural His	storian
organization:	
street & number:2018 Griffith Park Blvd. #	114
city or town: Los Angeles state: <u>CA</u>	zip code: <u>90039</u>
e-mailpetermoruzzi@gmail.com	
telephone:213-706-0151	
date: February 9, 2015	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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Photo Log

Name of Property Kocher-Samson Building

City or Vicinity Palm Springs
County Riverside
State California
Photographer Peter Moruzzi
Date Photographed November 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 8	CA_Riverside County_Frey MPS_Kocher-Samson Building_0001.tif Context view, camera facing southeast
2 of 8	CA_Riverside County_Frey MPS_Kocher-Samson Building_0002.tif West elevation, camera facing southeast
3 of 8	CA_Riverside County_Frey MPS_Kocher-Samson Building_0003.tif West and south elevations, camera facing northeast
4 of 8	CA_Riverside County_Frey MPS_Kocher-Samson Building_0004.tif South and east elevations, camera facing northwest
5 of 8	CA_Riverside County_Frey MPS_Kocher-Samson Building_0005.tif Ground floor interior view, camera facing south
6 of 8	CA_Riverside County_Frey MPS_Kocher-Samson Building_0006.tif Vestibule for second story stairs view, camera facing east
7 of 8	CA_Riverside County_Frey MPS_Kocher-Samson Building_0007.tif Second story apartment interior view, camera facing west
8 of 8	CA_Riverside County_Frey MPS_Kocher-Samson Building_0008.tif Second story apartment exterior deck view, camera facing southeast

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- Figure 1 Palm Springs sketch map by Frey. Kocher-Samson Building indicated with arrow.
- Figure 2 West and south elevations, looking northeast, circa 1935.
- Figure 3 North and west elevations, looking southeast, circa 1935.

Kocher-Samson Building

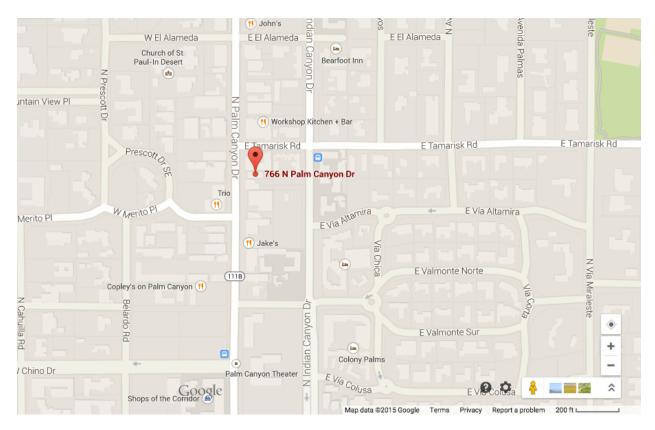
Name of Property

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Location Map

Latitude: 33.833598 Longitude: -116.546473

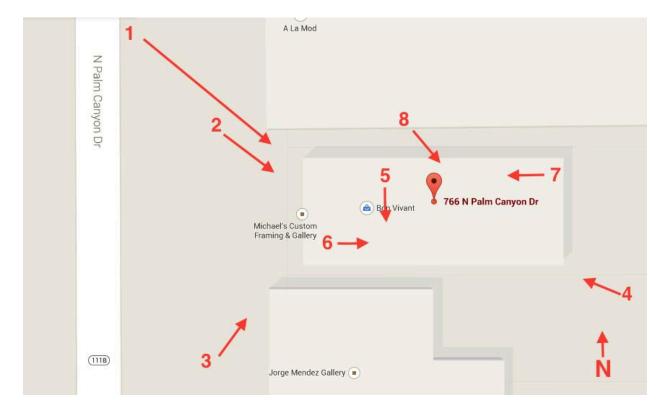


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Sketch Map/Photo Key



Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

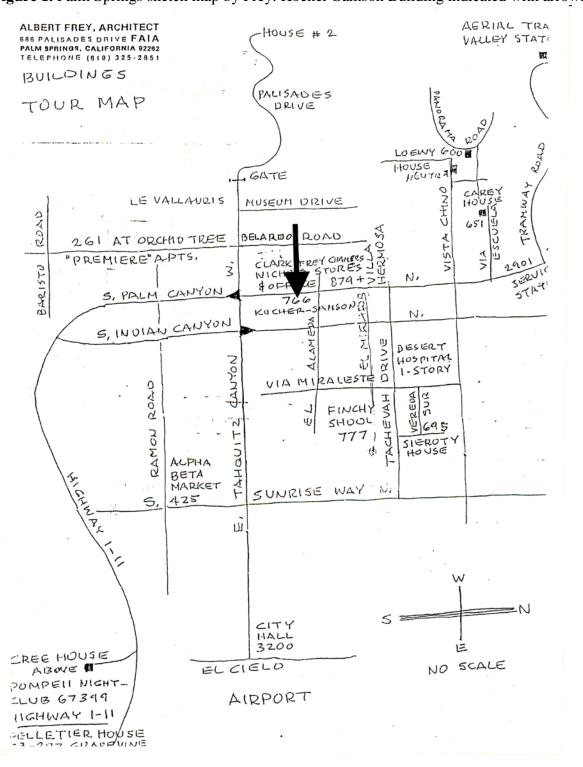
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Figure 1. Palm Springs sketch map by Frey. Kocher-Samson Building indicated with arrow.



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Figure 2. West and south elevations, looking northeast, circa 1935. Photo by Stephan Willard. Courtesy Palm Springs Historical Society.



Kocher-Samson Building	Riverside, California
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Figure 3. North and west elevations, looking southeast, circa 1935. Photo by Stephan Willard. Courtesy Palm Springs Historical Society.

